





## General Assembly of Rhode-Island.

SENATE—Saturday, Feb. 17.

The act to prevent clandestine marriages, was taken up.

Mr. Eaton moved to strike out the last section, which forbids marriages between black and white persons.

The amendment prevailed, 12 to 9.

The act to prevent clandestine marriages, was returned from the House, the amendment of the Senate non-concurred in.

Mr. Bullock moved to reconsider.

The Senate receded, 13 to 10.

HOUSE—Saturday, Feb. 10.

## AN ACT RESPECTING GUARDIANS.

Mr. Hall mentioned that the provision that no black person should be permitted to wear a child upon a white man had been omitted from the bill, and it was moved that the House recede from their vote upon this bill for the purpose of reconsidering it.

Mr. Brown hoped the House would not recede. The committee were unanimous in favor of leaving out this provision, and the House would never get on with their business, if they had to do their work over and over again.

Mr. Barber hoped the House would not recede. He was satisfied with the bill as it was. It would prevent crime. It was an old saying, that those who danced could not pay the fiddler, and he was willing to let it apply in this case.

Mr. O. Potter thought courtesy required us to reconsider. He would not say how he should vote on the amendment.

The House decided to recede, by a vote of 20 to 19.

Mr. Hall moved the insertion in the bill of the amendment suggested by him.

Mr. Whipple objected to the amendment. He took his stand on the platform of the Constitution. The people of this State had declared, by a vote not to be mistaken, that they were desirous to do away with this distinction between black and white persons.

He saw no reason why, because a woman was a shade whiter or darker, she should be deprived of a remedy for an injury of this kind, or why the towns should not have the power of making these persons pay for the consequences of their conduct.

Mr. Cranston said he protested against the construction put by the gentleman from County upon what the people had decided in their vote upon the Constitution. He voted for this provision in the Constitution. He did so, because he thought the black men of the State were quite as good a class of voters as many that were let in under it. He never dreamed of doing away with all distinctions between black and white persons. His constituents voted for it generally, but put it in question to be sure, and they would vote very differently.

Mr. Buffum said this amendment offered an inducement to white men to form improper connections with colored women, because they could not be subjected to any after trouble in consequence. If black men are eligible to every office in the State, why should not black women be protected in their persons?

Mr. Barber said that many colored women came from his part of the State to this city, and were employed in hotels. If any trouble happened to them, they were sent home, and came upon the town. This was not to be permitted.

Mr. Brown said he was not in favor of amalgamation. Did this bill tend to bring that about, or to discourage it? How is it, under the present system? Why, sir, there is no city in the Union where there are so many blacks who bear positive marks of having had a white parent as in the city of Providence. Why not let us protect these poor colored women, instead of these white women, who are worse than pirates, and are always contriving with their fiendish arts to corrupt and ruin these poor women?

Mr. Hall thought this amendment would protect the very class which the gentleman desired to protect. They will not be so apt to get into this difficulty. It was, from the extreme difficulty of determining upon the matter, a very dangerous vote to give them. They could injure the reputation of very respectable persons.

Mr. L. B. Smith said the argument of the gentleman from Bristol would be equally forcible against any bastardy act at all.

Mr. Spencer said the provision would carry out the gentleman from Cumberland's notions of equality. The black woman was not permitted to wear a child upon a white man. Well, a white woman can't wear a child upon a black man. This is equal, is it not? Shall we pass a law here, that we will take up a black man for a subject of this kind? We are not prepared for that. He had known a great many instances in his town which would come under this provision. We should establish a new custom if we did not insert this provision; and he hoped we should not adopt this amendment, and leave the law as it always has been.

Mr. L. B. Smith said that the gentleman from Warwick was mistaken about the law. A white woman had the privilege of wearing a child upon a black man, and what he wanted was to establish equality. The bill as it now stood would prevent amalgamation, not encourage it. After some further debate, the House was called upon the amendment.

The amendment was lost by a vote of 23 to 22, viz:

AYES—Messrs. A. A. Angell, Babbitt, E. Brown, Cranston, Clark, Greene, Hall, J. Hazard, J. A. Hazard, B. R. Hoxie, G. H. Hoxie, Luther, Manchester, Potter, Seagrave, Sherman, Sheffield, J. Y. Smith, Stone, Spencer, Taber, Wilcox—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Speaker, A. Angell, J. Angell, Barber, B. Brown, F. Brown, Buffum, Cole, Field, Olney, Park, Reynolds, Romington, Sheldon, L. B. Smith, Stone, Taber, Thayer, Thompson, Waterman, T. Whipple, Wilbur, Wilcox—23.

The bill regulating proceedings in bastardy was then passed.

## From the Providence Herald.

## Bastardy Act—General Assembly.

MR. EDITOR:

In the House of Representatives on Saturday morning last, the above act was passed—section 10 of the present digest being omitted, as follows: "That no black woman shall be permitted to wear a child upon a white person with her child." This outrageous and abominable act has probably been on our statute book nearly one hundred years; as late as 1822 the laws were revised, and it was re-enacted. Such a law probably never existed in a Christian land, except where chattel slavery existed. Should I ever see the above act, Benjamin Hall, of Bristol, discussed (according to the Journal) that this outrageous clause, section 10, was omitted in the act passed, and moved a reconsideration, for the purpose of inserting it, which was carried by a majority. He then moved an amendment of the act, so as to make it abominable and outrageous. Some of the debates are given in the Journal; not a member from Providence opened his lips in the debate; but I was glad to see that five of our representatives who were present, gave their votes against the amendment; three of them voted to re-enact this horrid law, allowing, or encouraging (as I shall choose to say) white men, with impunity, to practice fornication with unmarried colored females; and if a child is begotten, the subject shall have no remedy. On the vote being taken, twenty-two of our legislators voted in favor of such a law, and twenty-three against; so the obnoxious section is not a law of this State. The following is a list of the members who voted to re-enact the section, as taken from the Journal:—Jacob T. Seagrave, James P. Smith, Oliver E. Thayer, Providence; Robert B. Cranston, John A. Hazard, Newport; Clark Chace, Portsmouth; Elisha Brown, Gideon Spencer, Warwick; Jacob Babbitt, Jr., Benjamin Hall, Bristol; Henry H. Luther, Warren; Thomas R. Green, Warwick; Andrew A. Angell, Scituate; Jeremiah Hazard, Jamestown; Benjamin R. Hoxie, Charlestown; James Manchester, Tiverton; Obadiah Potter, Coventry; Sylvester G. Sherman, North Kingston; Wm. P. Sheffield, New Shoreham; Wm. G. Stone, Foster; Thomas Wilcox, Exeter. In behalf of humanity and morality, I thank the members one and all who gave their votes against re-enacting the section, and trust it will never stain the statute book again. S. W. W.

There has been exhibited in Washington, a newly invented lantern for rail-roads and steamboats, which will prevent accidents by night upon rail-roads and rivers, by showing objects at a great distance ahead. The light is thrown by a simple process in a large ray.

## From the Baltimore Sun.

## The Free Colored Population of Maryland.

Bill providing for their removal from Charles County.

The Select Committee of the House of Delegates, appointed to consider the subject of the removal of the free colored population from Charles county, have made a report, which has been printed by order of the House. It is much too long for our columns, and not easily susceptible of condensation within convenient limits; yet it seems proper that we should give the public some idea of it.

The Committee have not confined their labor to Charles county alone, but have extended their examination of the subject to the whole State; as whatever may be found to be the condition of the free blacks in the State, will be found to be their condition in each of the counties. The report contains a very considerable amount of statistical information relative to the population of the State, white and colored, from 1790 to 1840, transmissions since 1831, expeditions to Africa, discharges by the Maryland State Colonization Society, during that period, a list of the vessels and emigrants, &c.; the number manumitted being two thousand, three hundred and forty-two, and of emigrants being one thousand and five, exclusive of the expeditions of 1841, '2 and '3. It appears that the free colored has increased with much greater rapidity than the white population; a circumstance which is held to be injurious to the morals of the latter, and also to the agricultural condition of the State, and prospectively dangerous to both.

The condition of the free colored man, colony or self is esteemed not so good as that of the slave; and the Committee are clearly of opinion that his condition could not be rendered worse, no matter to what region of country he may be removed, or by what process that removal might be effected.

For these, and various other reasons set forth at length in the report, it is the decided opinion of the Committee that they should be removed not only from Charles county, but from the State; that for social and intellectual improvement, they ought to be transported from America, beyond the Atlantic ocean; and that Liberia or Maryland in Africa, is the proper place in which they should be settled, and several accounts of that flourishing colony are given in support of this opinion. The Committee hold the opinion that the power and the right fully exists in the State to compel the removal of the free blacks. This is doubted by some, and others entertain scruples as to its exercise, on the ground of humanity; hence the Committee propose 'to devise a mode of removal, by which all doubts and scruples of opinion may be removed, and the State have therefore reported a bill for the removal of free negroes from Charles county, by which they propose to compel them to aid in procuring the means for their own removal. They say that they are 'the creatures of the law—the beings of special status, and not members of the body politic'; that they constantly pass laws taking away a portion of their privileges; and it would be extraordinary if we cannot take away the whole when we take away a part.' Hence the Committee propose to sell them out, until they shall have earned a sufficiency to transport them from the State, if they are found in the county after a certain time; and they consider police and humane; and police believing the State to be the best place for their removal, because their condition is made better by putting them to work, and there is something at the same time added to the general property of the State, as the fruits of their labor.

The following is an abstract of the bill:

The first section enacts, that all free colored persons found in Charles county, after the first day of January, 1845, shall be arrested by the sheriff of that county, by and with the sanction and direction of said commissioners of said county, and hired out under the authority and direction of said commissioners, until they shall have earned, by their labor, sufficient wages to transport them from said county.

By the second section, the superannuated, or those who for any other cause are incapable of earning enough to transport themselves, are permitted to remain for life.

The third makes it the duty of the county commissioners, if such incapacitated free negroes desire to leave the State, to tax real and personal property, not exceeding five cents on the hundred dollars, for their removal out of the State, to any place they may desire, and for their location and settlement.

The fourth imposes a similar duty on the commissioners, and tax on property, for the location and settlement of any free black, removed from the county by means of wages earned according to the provisions of this act.

The fifth enacts that none who either leave or may be removed from Charles county, shall enter or be removed to any section of country in this State beyond the limits of Charles county, to remain longer than ten days.

The sixth provides that any free colored persons violating the foregoing section shall be treated as free colored persons coming from another State or foreign jurisdiction into this State, or according to the discretion of the courts of justice of that section of country to which they may have removed, or which they may have entered.

The seventh prohibits the manumission, by deed or will, of any slave to remain in Charles county, or in any county or section of country in this State.

The eighth and last section, clothes the commissioners with full authority to adopt any process for the most effectual execution of the provisions of this act, and select any agency they shall deem most efficacious and expedient for the transportation and settlement of the free colored population of Charles county.

A letter from Dr. Hall, agent of the State Colonization Society, to J. L. Carey, Esq., a member of the House of Delegates, relative to the amount necessary to transport and settle an emigrant at Cape Palmas, and which is embodied in the report, has the following postscript:

"P. S. I hope no change of policy will take place this season, as I believe Virginia will be induced to join us in our efforts to send the colored people to the West Indies, which will, from causes above stated, materially lessen the expense of emigration."

Shameful Case of Legalized Cruelty.

The following statement is from the Richmond Whig:

**Laws against Free Negroes.**—We are induced to recur to this subject, by the recital to us yesterday, of a case which we feel sure will excite the sympathy of every reader who has a heart. We will premise, that the narrator is a gentleman occupying a very high official station in the service of this, his native State, and that to secure entire credit to his narrative, it would only be necessary to mention his name.

Some time during the last summer, a colored girl, born free, only fourteen years old, and a resident of the adjoining town of Manchester, paid a visit to a friend in this city. Either through carelessness, or without, however, the smallest intention of becoming a resident. During the night, she was arrested by the police, and not having her free papers, was lodged in jail.

Being perfectly ignorant of the law, and having no one to counsel or advise her, the unfortunate creature was detained in jail 45 days, and then, by order of court, sold for jail fees! She was sold for the period of 45 days, to pay the sum of \$45—was purchased by a negro trader, and carried into captivity in a strange land, where she was sold again. We are informed that she is, at this moment, in Louisiana. We do not recollect any case of oppression of the helpless, that ever wrought more powerfully on our feelings.

Upon this shocking act of legal oppression and irreparable wrong, the Richmond Whig makes these just and manly reflections:

"Can we expect the blessing of heaven upon our institutions, when such an occurrence as that narrated above, is the legitimate fruit of one of our laws? Sensitive as we are to the opinions of foreigners, can we expect them to entertain a very exalted opinion of our country and its legislation with such an example directly before their eyes? A complaint is already very general, that the man who has money enough, may commit any crime without meeting the extreme penalty of the law."

From the National A. S. Standard.

## Letter from Edwin Fussell—Miserable State of Things in Indiana!

W. VINCENT, Chester Co. Pa. }  
January 31st, 1844. }

I have delayed the fulfillment of the promise made at the time we met in Philadelphia—to give further account of the mobocratic proceedings in Madison county, Indiana—in hopes I should hear further from the scene of action. But as I have not heard anything since, I shall proceed to give you a brief account of some things which transpired before we left the county, but since the date of my last letter.

During the week which elapsed between the two mobs at Andersontown, while the messenger was absent with the petition to the Governor, I was at home one day. While walking along the street, a friend came to me with a very anxious and troubled countenance, and begged me not to go to the meeting at 'Cynthia Ann,' (a small village about six miles from Pendleton, Ind., where the people have a meeting which you shoot your arrows as you enter the town.) I told him he need be under no apprehensions on my account, so far as that place was concerned, for I had not heard before any talk of meeting there, and presumed it was all a hoax. He informed me it was reported all round the country, that John O. Wallis and myself, were to have an anti-slavery meeting there on the next Saturday, and that the mob were threatening blood. After being absent nearly two weeks, holding meetings, as has before been stated, I returned, and learned that at the time it was held, the Cynthia Ann meeting was to be held, a large mob had collected at the place, and with rifles loaded, and bayonets fixed to the barrels, they were waiting for their object the political annexation of Texas on a footing in all respects equal with the other States of the Union. We learn that this circular has been signed by every member of Congress, except one; and has been forwarded to Mr. Gilmer, of Virginia, to be presented to the Congress of the United States. Our Congress, in giving this course, is acting in accordance with the express instructions of the people of Texas, in 1836, when they adopted the Constitution, to annex Texas to the United States. We consider, therefore, that our government is compelled by the sovereign voice of the people, to accept any overture for annexation made by the government of the United States, whenever the opportunity is offered.

**The Difference that Complexion makes.**

AN OUTRAGE.—About seven o'clock on Saturday evening, a white woman, at the corner of Fourth and South streets, was knocked down by a stout and muscular negro, and considerably hurt. A number of citizens witnessed the transaction, which was too sudden for them to prevent, but they rushed to the spot for the purpose of arresting the rascal. He immediately fled up Fourth street, when chase was given, the cry of stop thief was raised, and he was headed off, opposite St. Peter's church yard. In an instant, he was surrounded by a mob highly excited by the chase, and by the outrage he had committed. He was immediately seized and beaten in a most shocking manner. After having satisfied themselves, they allowed some of his friends to carry him from the ground, a mangled example of the vengeance of an excited mob.

ANOTHER.—On Friday evening, Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Kensington, in company with his wife, was assaulted and beaten by a gang of fellows at the corner of Beach and Marlboro' streets.

We copy the foregoing reports from the Ledger of Monday last, simply to exhibit in briefer context, the way in which even the respectable portion of the daily press still maintains that long-existing, unjust, and childish hold upon the prejudice against color. It is fair, it is manly, that while we are denied an equality in virtuous actions, we should be branded with crimes, which in other men are venial? Or are we to understand that white men have a right to commit breaches of the peace, in the same way as to vote? A stout muscular negro knocking down a woman, is a crime of such a deep dye, that he is made an example of the vengeance of an excited mob, and the subject of an article of twenty lines in the Ledger; but a gang of fellows assaulting and beating Mr. and Mrs. Smith, get off scot free with only four lines; or to reduce the equation to its lowest terms, one blow of a negro, is more than equal to a whole flogging mill of blows from a gang of stout fellows, while in other men are venial? Or are we to understand that white men have a right to commit breaches of the peace, in the same way as to vote? 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## THE LIBERATOR

BOSTON:

SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1844.

## THE HUNDRED CONVENTIONS

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

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church presided at a meeting which denounced the church and her benevolent institutions, or that a woman preached this doctrine and held the church and the ministry up to the gaze of the multitude; these are mere incidents. The whole substance of the matter is contained in the fact that the church could not tolerate this doctrine which Jesus Christ left the bosom of the Father to come and proclaim. They repudiated it, and cast out of their synagogues, all who maintained it.

It is not the anti-slavery principle in the church which has dismembered it; they have thrust that all out, and now float high and dry above its polluted waters, and are left with nothing to content about but their own pro-slavery predilections. All their attention is now directed to the all-absorbing topic of how they shall repair their jagged and put in the condition that this fanatical notion, that a negro is a man, and he who enslave and imbrutes him is a sinner against his own nature, found it, in a condition to do equal execution with that other juggernaut which carries its victims with such celerity beneath its ponderous wheels.

One faction demands that the minister resign; the other that the Deacons resign; and a compromise is set on foot that they have a Priest who shall be sovereign and hold himself the keys of the Kingdom, and lock out every thing which is offensive to their idols, suppress all voices of anti-slavery distinction, and content themselves with sweeping out from the conference room the subject of slavery, or any other subject not purely religious. And who, think you, is arrier to arrange this bargain? A Bramin? Ah, no! It is an evangelical Doctor of Divinity near at hand. God grant that the day be far distant when another compact shall be consummated, and this place, which shall swallow up another generation in such a vortex of delusions!

The author concludes thus:

'What we write and what we do is with a view to accelerate the day when we shall see eye to eye with those brethren who are now struggling with their prejudices in favor of a corrupt priesthood, and who are living yet to learn, we trust, that their devotion to a man-made religion is entirely cast into the shade by the fidelity of the Papist, the Mohammedan or the Hindu to their various systems, which we believe Christianity will place far out of line with a pro-slavery protestant church. It may be thought by some friends and by many false, that we have taken too unwearied pains to spread this subject on paper. We are inclined to believe, ourselves, that we have been too prolix and tedious; our occupation does not qualify us to condense and arrange with proper limits, a narration of this affair. We feel, however, the propriety of exposing the whole transaction. What we do, shall not be done in a corner—and what our opponents do in secret or elsewhere, we feel at liberty to proclaim on the house tops. Our motto will be, 'Without Concealment—Without Compromise.'

In conclusion, we entreat all, both male and female, to read and examine the principles which our ancestors put forth to the world as the basis of their freedom and independence, and which our generation also adopts and claims to make their governing rule of action; and to decide in their own minds whether there is not a responsibility resting upon each individual, in the nation to contribute, by their influence and aid to redeem our common country from the disgrace which she is now suffering under, in consequence of our national disregard of human rights, and the plain violation of the doctrine upon which we assume to be free and independent, and scorn to be the slaves, individually or collectively, of any despotic power, or to co-operate with the oppressors of our fellow-men.

Especially to professing Christians do we appeal for their aid and co-operation in removing this political evil and crying sin. And so long as you profess the Christian name, whatever may be your professions, and however much you may profess to love the truth, we shall not cease to implore you to consult the charter from whence you draw all your authority for assuming the title with which the followers of the great expounder of human rights were first baptized at Antioch. We shall point you to the defection of your religious sects and of your political parties, and to the dishonour of universal freedom, and the deliverance of our fellow-men from the shackles imposed by a corrupt and wicked policy, connived at and sustained by the existing religious sects.

And may God give us wisdom to administer all needful rebuke, and fortitude to resist the temptations to relax our determination to persevere in our efforts for the destruction of universal freedom, and the deliverance of our fellow-men from the shackles imposed by a corrupt and wicked policy, connived at and sustained by the existing religious sects.

We feel sanguine, that the acquisition of correct views upon the subject of human brotherhood, would greatly aid the angry feelings now existing between brethren in this religious community, and reconcile to one another all the friends of Jesus, and destroy their present vocation of contending with each other about the empty forms, and ceremonies, and shadowy substances, which are now so much valued, and from the essence of practical godliness, and from the essence of true Christianity, they would turn upon the common enemy of God and man with united zeal, and glory in brandishing the bloodless weapons of truth and love, till our land shall be free from the foul stain of slavery, and its innumerable consequences averted.

If the disclosures here made relating to the impeachment, trial, and expulsion of Deacon Henshaw, together with other incidental doings of the church, do not tend to expose a wrong state of feeling and of heart in Mr. Chase, and the mass of those co-operating with him; generated we believe by adhering to an approved system of theology, which we conceive to be a spurious system of Christianity, that aspires to no higher motive than to keep the present organizations of society from going to pieces, and of necessity contends against the introduction of reforms indispensable to the removal of existing evils, and to the regeneration of the world, with a conservatism which is not only unchristian, but unchristian, and unworthy of those who profess to be Christians.

We are willing to come to the light, that if our deeds are evil, they may be reformed. We are more than willing to expose ourselves to the criticisms and rebuke of the wise and the good. Rebuke from the time-serving, obsequious and hypocritical, we expect to receive if our faces are not heavenward. We will study to discriminate between false sources from which apostasy may arise, without incurring the danger of an overbearing regard to our own infirmity, or our capacities for comprehending and appreciating the truth.

Letter from D. L. Child at Washington.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16, 1844.

DEAR GARRISON:

Since my arrival, there has been little debate on the subject of slavery, and the constitutionality of 'slapping the door in the face of petitioners,' (as the Richmond Enquirer demands,) on that subject. The game is to slay off the question on the gag rule, and the members from Maryland, elected on the 14th inst. have taken their seats. This is the same man who was practised at the last session. At that time, twelve of the democratic members from New York and Maine, voted day after day against slavery, and were whipped over and over again, taking the question then. This last and lone play continued from the 6th to the 12th of December, in which interval twenty-seven more slaveholders and slave-breeder, usually told by reason of their bad roads, arrived, and then those perfidious servants of northern freemen permitted the question to be taken, they, however, voting against the rule to the last. This debate was designed to satisfy and conciliate the abolitionists, while they betrayed them. I shall publish, in connection with another subject, the names of the representatives, who acted that dissembling and dishonorable part. But for this, the rule would not have been rescinded by a considerable majority.

The present discussion was, in order to protect crowded into the morning hour, in order to protect the next, the debate on the right of the members from the recent States, as they are called, to their seats, was made to supersede that previously assigned for the morning hour, and to occupy the whole day. Thus, for many days we have had no speech upon the rule to destroy the right of speech and of petition until yesterday, when Mr. Severance, of Maine, obtained the floor. He argued that the objection to receive petitions, on the ground that they ask for an

constitutional object, did not lie in the case of those for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia. It was admitted, on all hands, that Congress had all power over the subject of slavery, which was possessed by the States which reeled the District. Mr. Severance cited provisions of the Constitution of Virginia and Maryland, showing that slave States had this power; and he also argued that, inasmuch as slavery had been established by statute in the States, it must necessarily be defensible by the same authority, because the power to enact, involved the power to repeal. He replied to this objection, that Congress cannot 'take private property for public use, without compensation,' by contending that this was not intended to apply to States. 'The Constitution declared that no person should be deprived of life, liberty, or property.' If the former restriction was applicable to States, so was this, and it would liberate at once every slave in the land. Besides, the Constitution and laws of the Union, as expounded by the Supreme Court, regarded slaves not as property, but only as persons, and Mr. S. referred to the argument of Senator Walker, of Mississippi, before the Supreme Court, in the case of *Groves against Slaughter*, showing that a State had a right to declare slaves not slaves, not merchandise within its limits; that doctrine was sustained by the whole Court. Abolishing slavery was not taking private property, it was restoring men to their natural rights; it was restoring property to the original owners. All the States, except four, which had prohibited emancipation by their Constitutions, had the power to abolish slavery. Then why could not Congress, which was admitted to have the same power in this respect as the States, abolish it here? There was no doubt on the subject. Mr. S. replied to an argument of Mr. Hammett, of Mississippi, founded on the census returns of colored insane and idiots, that the condition of free colored persons was much worse than that of slaves. Mr. S. showed that these returns were all erroneous, and instanced a number of towns in the State, in which nineteen colored lunatics and idiots were returned, and in which but one colored person was returned. By the way, Mr. Walker, of Mississippi, who is cracked up by the southerners as a saint and a lion, has just published an elaborate pamphlet in favor of the annexation of Texas, and bases his whole argument on the branch of the subject relating to slavery, (which, in fact, is morally and politically the whole of it), on those same false and absurd returns of the census. You are aware that this ineffable measure, proving that some whites were mad, though it proved no colored people so, originated with the *Rep. Mr. Thornton*, author of a slave-mongering work, in the Southern Literary Messenger; and was greedily caught up by all the Colonizationists; although the very census contained a correction of the blunder, in an *Errata*. The medical writers were attracted to the subject by the astounding result, and a complete and conclusive exposure was the immediate consequence. Even colonization journals made the amendment, but the slaveholders, in their penny of argument, found this more'st nest so comfortable, that they are unwilling to give up, and they desperately held on, still referring for authority to the census!

Mr. S. made one or two passes at Mr. Hammett, which were pretty keen, and occasioned some hilarity in the House. Mr. Hammett had boasted of the honesty of both masters and slaves in Mississippi. They did not even lock their doors by night, except in some towns settled chiefly by Yankees. Mr. Severance said that he had some dishonest Yankees, who, for debt or crime, went off between two days, and he thought it unlikely they had stopped, especially the latter, in Mississippi. (Much smiling.) But in no northern State was the negro a majority. It appeared that it was otherwise in Mississippi. There was no northern State that refused to pay its debts. The public stock of the State of Maine was at 2-1/2 per cent. premium, and the Treasurer of the State was now buying up stock, which had only one year to run, at that advance. The other New-England States were in like good credit. Mr. S. assured the southerners, that agitation in Congress would never cease till Congress did its duty, and abolished slavery every where, where they had the power. Then agitation would close here, but he did not think it would elsewhere. He described abolition as a cloud in the far off horizon, now no bigger than a man's hand; but if the past and present policy of Congress were pursued, that cloud would soon cover the whole heavens, and dart its lightning on this capital! Mr. S. concluded by portraying the magical change which would be produced in this District by abolishing slavery, and taking degradation from labor. Here were a water power and a soil superior to those of Lowell. Let free cultivators and artisans feel that they would not be humiliated by coming, and northern industry, enterprise, skill and capital would flow hither, and transmute this idle and barren waste into a busy, populous, flourishing and powerful community.

This part of Mr. S.'s remarks seemed to make an impression on every portion of the House. The Committee on the Massachusetts resolutions have voted not to recommend the proposed alteration of the Constitution, and that each portion of the Committee should, if they pleased, assign their reasons. Mr. Gilmer, as his last act, made a report, by himself and another, giving their views. Mr. Adams, I understand, has a report in readiness in behalf of himself and one or two others, which it is intimated is one of the ablest and noblest State papers that have ever appeared in this or any other country. At this age it may well be feared that it may be his last, (though his health is now excellent,) and I have reason to think that, if unfortunately it should be so, it will be a legacy that would reconcile his country and the friends of humanity, if any thing could, to his loss.

A very great excitement exists at this moment in Georgetown. A youth of nineteen, named Cochran, called a youth of twenty, named May, (a son of Dr. Frederick May,) 'a coward.' A challenge ensued, and Cochran received a ball in his brain at the first fire. He hid his hand on his heart, attempted to utter something, and fell on his face. He still lingers speechless and senseless. There is no chance, it is said, for his recovery. A knight of the bowie-knife, named Paine, from Georgia, and another wretch from Philadelphia, named Ashe, are charged by public sentiment with having pushed this quarrel to this dreadful issue. May fled to Baltimore, and Ashe to Philadelphia. I am happy to find that the prevailing expression of the people of the District is one of horror and detestation. May has had two elder brothers concerned with duels or intended duels, and a brother of Cochran, a student of medicine, is said to have rowed vengeance, and started in pursuit of the atrocious homicide with a view to being himself so.

D. L. C.

TEETH ALKANE. We are rather late in the season to notice the valuable miniature pocket 'Teeth Alkane' for 1844; by our enterprising and skilful fellow-citizen, Dr. Hitchcock; but having found a mislaid copy of it, we desire to utter a word of commendation. The unexpected success which attended the last year's experiment, (many thousand copies of the *Alkane* for 1843 having been circulated,) has induced Dr. H. to make another for the present year, which we have no doubt will be attended with an equally good result. Though in a miniature form, it contains 'much in little'—articles on the teeth and nerves; on the anatomical structure of the teeth—on brushing the teeth—on the toothache—on the growth of the teeth—on restoring lost teeth—on extraction and filling of teeth, &c. Dr. H. says that some seem disposed to blame him for communicating information upon the teeth; but to their murmurs he would say, that 'every person should know the value of these organs, and adopt the necessary means of preserving them.' The reply is equally sensible and philanthropic.

A New Development—New Organization in the field in defence of the Galloway—The Advocates for gagging Women, in favor of strange Men.

Our readers have already been apprised of the fact, that various petitions have been presented to our State Legislature, now in session in this city, praying for the abolition of capital punishment; some of these, in case that prayer be not granted, asking for the appointment of a committee, for sundry grave reasons duly set forth in the same.—That these petitions have been referred to a committee.—That, on the 12th instant, the committee were addressed by Wendell Phillips and the Editor of this paper, in behalf of the prayer of the petitioners. On Friday last, the committee were again addressed, on the same side, by W. L. Garrison and Charles Spear. On that day, the following curious, unique and instructive petition was presented to the House, and also duly referred:

To the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled:—

The undersigned, citizens of Massachusetts, having noticed the presentation to your respective bodies of several petitions, praying the immediate abolition of all laws of the Commonwealth which require the infliction of death as the penalty for crime, beg leave respectfully to remonstrate against the granting by your honorable bodies of the prayer of the petitioners.

The undersigned beg leave, also, to accompany their remonstrance with a respectful request, that they may be allowed a hearing in your support, before any final action of your honorable bodies on the subject.



THE LIBERATOR.

**Rare Books.**  
PRIESSNITZ on Water Cure; Sketches of the  
Phlebotomy, Discoveries in Neurology; also, the  
Channan's Chart; The True Scripture Doctrine  
the Second Advent, by Adin Ballou; United States  
Gazetteer, (Italian edition.) For sale by  
Feb. 16 2: BELLA MARSH,  
No. 25 Cornhill.  
**Books and Stationery.**

HAS taken the entirety of the stock owned by the Anti-Slavery Office, of the stock owned constantly for sale a general assortment of classical and Miscellaneous books; also, Maps, Bibles and Stationery, on liberal terms.

Dec 26.

**J. T. HILTON.**  
Commission Merchant  
FOR THE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND  
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RESPECTFULLY calls the attention of his friends and the public to his new Establishment, where he offers a general assortment of Home-Foreign Furniture, at lower than at any other place in the city.

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BELLA MARSH, No 35, Cornhill, (Anti-Slavery Office), Publisher of Graham's Science of Human Life, has for sale all the other works written

**CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.**

**JUST PUBLISHED,**

A NEW work on CAPITAL PUNISHMENT—  
BY CHARLES SPARKS; and for sale by Isaac D. Baker,  
No. 29, Nassau-st., at 25 CENTS.

It contains a variety of thrilling and interesting  
anecdotes; also, the capital offences in every State  
in the Union; and the capital offenders in every  
State, from 1780 to the present time. The subject,  
also, several instances of the execution of  
the law. It is written in a simple and interesting  
manner, and the entire scripture ground is  
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**DENTAL SURGERY.**  
**Dr. S. BRANHALL, Surgeon Dentist.**  
RESPECTFULLY informs the friends of  
and strangers visiting the city, of the extent and  
success of the operations of a Dentist, which he  
found at his office, corner of Washington and  
La Grange Place, where all operations on the  
teeth, whether of extraction, or preservation, or  
formed upon scientific and modern principles.  
Particular attention paid to cleaning and  
fitting teeth with gold, thereby averting many  
of the diseases, and rendering them useful for many  
years. Dr. B. has had twenty years practical expe-  
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may honor him with their patronage.  
From one to a full set, inserted in the best man-  
ner, and on the most reasonable terms. All opera-  
tions warranted. Extracting 25 cts. other charges in  
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450 Washington street. S. BRANHALL, D.D.

**THE TRICOPHEROUS,  
OR MEDICATED COMPOUND**

IS now acknowledged by thousands, who use it, to be the only remedy to prevent baldness, to restore the hair to its natural growth, to prevent grey hair, to cure scurf, or dandruff, to prevent the appearance of scurf and dandruff from the hair, and to keep it in the most healthy, soft and pliant state, free from all oily and greasy appearances. The virtues of the *Tricopherous, or Medicated Compound*, are, 1st, To restore the hair to its natural growth, to prevent grey hair, to cure scurf, or dandruff, to prevent the appearance of scurf and dandruff from the hair, and to keep it in the most healthy, soft and pliant state, free from all oily and greasy appearances. 2d, To soothe and strengthen the skin. 3d, To gently stimulate the hair, and to keep the skin, 4th, In producing and encouraging a new growth in the bulb or root, and particularly in the parts which receives the vessels and nerves, giving life and vigour to the hair. 5th, In equalizing the circulation of the fluids. 6th, In preventing the hair from falling out, and in perspiration, scurf and dandruff, and disposing the hair to curl. 6th, And, its frequent use will preserve the hair in beauty and health to the latest period of life.

THE Washington St. FRI. 21

**GENTEELE BOARDING;**  
FOR RESPECTABLE COLORED SEAMEN.

**HENRY FOREMAN,**  
No. 157 ANN-STREET, BOSTON.

RESPECTFULLY informs his reading brethren and the public, that his old inn is conducted on the Temperance system, and he will be as anxious to retain that share of the public patronage as liberally bestowed.

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The subscriber here leave to inform such gentlemen as may visit Boston, that his inn is open to the excellent Breton family, and that he is anxious to temperance principle, at No. 5, Sun Street, Boston.

perty to receive their passport. As persons who are prepared on his part to make their situation more satisfactory. The rules of the law have been complied with good order under the principles of an

CHARLES A. RATTIEN  
No. 5, Sun Court Street, Boston  
(?)

Boston, June 8, 1842.

**Rev. Billy Hibbard's**  
**VEGETABLE, ANTI-BILIOUS**  
**FAMILY PILLS.**

**A**Ll who are acquainted with the make of these Pills will do him the justice to say, that he has done for the last men to impose upon the public. The pills of these Family Pills are described by their virtues as being, that no exacted description of their virtues can adequately describe it. It is of more importance to tell the public where they are to be had; and, although I am hereby mentioned, I am not to be held up as a specific for every disease.

"These chronic ailments," says the doctor, "are not  
 cured by medicine, but by the use of the Pills. They  
 are the language of the inventor—An eagle with  
 its feet upon a globe. The Pills will cure you of  
 every ailment. They will enable your physician, at the  
 same time, to be successful in his own practice, and  
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 "They are the cure, wholesale and retail, for  
 SALT RHEUM, EYE, EAR, NOSE, THROAT, AND  
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 "Wholesale agent, Price, 50 cents per box. No  
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 REV. B. HIBBARD'S  
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 "This Salve relieves and cures Piles, Burns, Bruises,  
 Sprains, Rheumatism, Milk Cakes, Aches in the  
 Neck, Stomach, Head, Back, and Limbs, Itching  
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 Agents who remit money should always  
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